BOUND VOLUME of HUMAN EVENTS for 1960 may be ordered at pre-publication price of $9.50. Regular price $18. Volumes for 1956, 1958 and 1959 at $18. No other years available.

Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 2 January 13, 1961 Section 1 — News

STATE DEPARTMENT: *Ducking crises* .....(17)

GOLDWATER: *Big victory in Congress* .....(17)

HOUSE: *GOP angered by Mr. Sam's tactics* (17)

SENATE: *Who leads the Democrats?* .....(18)

RULES COMMITTEE: *Its role discussed* .....(18)

Inside State Department: The White House is incensed by what it calls "paralysis" in the State Department. Most of the bureaucrats, knowing that a new regime will take over the government after January 20, offer no real help to Eisenhower and Herter in the present touchy international crisis, particularly in respect to Laos. They will transmit information and messages, but will not take a stand, will not offer concrete advice on a number of difficult matters. They apparently do not want to be associated with any decisions made by Herter or Eisenhower.

The break with Cuba was decided by President Eisenhower, himself. It is said that he has become increasingly disillusioned in the last two months with the advice of his brother, Milton Eisenhower (who regards himself as an expert on Latin America). Milton is said to have been the architect of the "soft on Communist dictators, tough on non-Communist dictators" theme, which has shaped US policy for some time.

Kennedy Team: Reports flow in from circles around President-elect Kennedy's "foreign affairs council," and they say that the young Senator's "three peas in a pod" are now completely at odds. He may already regret having put together a team of Adlai Stevenson, Chester Bowles and Dean Rusk. It is said that Stevenson refers scornfully to Bowles as "nothing but a low-grade politician"; Bowles talks derisively of Stevenson as an "over-educated egghead." Rusk stands flabbergasted in the middle, trying ineffectually to avoid the mounting friction.

Goldwater: Conservative forces in the GOP won a smashing party victory last week when the Senate Republican Conference unanimously re-elected Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona as chairman of the powerful Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. It was a solid rout of the GOP liberals and also tore some holes in Nelson Rockefeller's political hide.

New York Senator Jacob K. Javits, a Rocky crony and member of the small clique of liberal GOP Senators, announced January 4 that he was starting a move to unseat Goldwater as chairman. The unanimous vote of confidence in Goldwater the following day was considered a crushing blow to the "we must create a liberal image to win" school of thought. Much credit for the unanimous vote is going to Maine Senator Margaret Chase Smith, who is often aligned with the liberal bloc. She warmly endorsed Goldwater as an "excellent chairman."

In discussing the Javits move, Goldwater noted that the New Yorker was quoted by the AP as saying: "I want to discuss the issue of how best we can go about winning a Republican victory in 1962."

> **Replied the Arizonan: "In light of the 1960 election results in New York, I think it is particularly inappropriate that a member of the Republican leadership of that state should seek to prescribe the pattern of political conduct of the party nationally. Let's look at the record."**

Goldwater listed: (1) For the first time since 1948 in any New York State or national race, the GOP failed to get 60 per cent of the vote outside New York City. Such a percentage would have won the state for Nixon. (2) Of the ten big city industrial states, the GOP lost seven with the greatest margin of defeat in New York. (3) The GOP won 29 House seats and lost eight. Of the eight, three—almost 50 per cent—were in New York. (4) The GOP grass roots resurgence was most striking in state legislature triumphs. The GOP won ten legislatures and lost two. The Indiana GOP gained 43 seats in its legislature and 23 were gained in Ohio. But in New York there was a loss of eight seats in the assembly.

Republicans note that under Goldwater's chairmanship, the GOP registered its first net Senate gain—two seats—since the Eisenhower landslide in 1952. "You can't argue with success."

Who Gets Seated? Republicans on Capitol Hill are indignant over what they consider a petty and unprecedented affront on the part of the House Democratic leadership—namely Sam Rayburn.

Mr. Sam turned thumbs down on the seating of Indiana Republican George Chambers, who defeated his Democratic opponent by just two votes. But the Democrats went ahead and voted to seat two Democrats, Moulder of Missouri and Wickersham of

Copyright 1961 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Oklahoma, although both won close elections which, like Chambers', are being contested back home.

Chambers cannot be seated until the Committee on House Administration decrees that he actually won.

Congressman William E. Miller, chairman of the Republican House Campaign Committee, told HUMAN EVENTS: "Never before has a man come to Congress with a certificate of election from a sovereign state and been refused the right to be seated, at least until it was finally decided who won the seat. The Democrats have set a precedent with this move and, because they are in the majority, could theoretically deny all of us our seats."

Reform of Elections: Indignant reaction among members of Congress to the vote frauds in Illinois and Texas is already bringing forth attempts at remedial legislation. One of the first bills being offered is one by Congresswoman Katharine St. George (R.-N.Y.) to require the use of voting machines in all elections in the several states for Federal office (that is, for President, Vice President, Senator and Representative). While voting machines still can be and are manipulated fraudulently, vote stealers encounter more difficulties with the machines than with marked ballots.

Congresswoman St. George remarks: "A lot of indignation was generated in this country, mostly by left-wing elements, about the alleged ballot-stuffing by members of the party of President Syngman Rhee of Korea last year. I think the US had better clean up its own election processes and the sooner the better."

Silent Mike: Republicans on Capitol Hill are looking at the Democratic Senate leadership situation with mixed feelings of humor and apprehension.

Few doubt that the new official leader, shy, passive Mike Mansfield of Montana, will allow the reigns of power to slip from his hands even before he has gripped them. Most observers see Hubert Humphrey as the real Democratic leader within the Senate. Now the Democratic Senate whip, the ultra-liberal Minnesotan doesn't hide his desire to lead his colleagues. The Chicago *Tribune* reported that, on the opening day of Congress, "it was noticed in two hours of debate that Humphrey, a compulsive talker, held the floor much of the time while Mansfield was either silent or absented himself."

It is thought that the Kennedy-Johnson leadership, along with major backers such as Walter Reuther, would have liked to have had the tireless and aggressive Humphrey as the official leader in order to push through the big spend New Frontier programs. But Mansfield, although well to the left among his fellow Senators, is less a symbol of radicalism than Humphrey and was a logical choice because of his four years as assistant leader—an absolutely honorary title—to Johnson.

Most observers see Johnson as the main stumbling block to Humphrey's acting as leader-in-effect. The Texan has retained the regal office he had as Senate leader and dominated the Democratic Senate caucus on opening day. With virtually all agreed that it will not be Mansfield who calls the plays, observers will watch Senate proceedings closely in order to determine whether it is Hubert or LBJ who is sending in the signals from the bench.

Capitol Camera: Dean James A. Landis, whose report urging overhaul and reorganization of Federal agencies stirred comment last week, is now regarded as Kennedy's predestined "czar" of the regulatory agencies. Old hands therefore hail him as Kennedy's "Sherman Adams," and say that he will fill to a large extent the "Assistant President" role Adams filled for Ike in the White House. Adams got in trouble (and was ousted) because of "undue" influence on regulatory agencies. Landis as a "czar" is bound to get into hot water similarly, say observers. Yet he makes his pitch for reorganization on the ground that there is too much White House influence on the agencies.

• *Under the Dome many are speculating that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee may probe into the US role in the Cuban mess by calling Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, before it for testimony. Numerous reports from State Department circles insist that the Department's Caribbean bureaucrats had to take many steps—such as rushing recognition of Castro—because Milton Eisenhower put pressure on them to do so.*

• Far-left Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith is slated to be Kennedy's Ambassador to India; while commenting recently on Indian socialism, according to *The Times of India,* Galbraith said that "public ownership that contents itself with avoidance of loss or a modest profit which it returns to the Treasury will inevitably prove a stagnant form of economic organization."

• *Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield says he won't push for Kennedy's* $1.25 *minimum wage increase. Liberal Senator J. William Fulbright tabs the proposal as "inflationary," and as generating demands for foreign import protection which would "undermine the Western Alliance."*

Rules Committee: Liberals plan to reduce the power of the House Rules Committee (and to purge a conservative member, Representative William M. Colmer) as a way of bringing democracy or "majority rule" to the country. Conservatives, however, look differently—and with favor—upon that power. They see the Rules Committee as an upholder of constitutional government, the guardian of the public purse, the taxpayers' friend.

Headed by the venerable Judge Howard Smith (D.-Va.), the Committee last year refused to send to the House floor a number of wild spending measures that would have cost over $4 billion, if they had been enacted.

Accordingly, liberals charge Chairman Smith and the Rules Committee with obstructing "majority rule." Is such a charge justified?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Rules Committee, which normally decides what bills are sent to the House floor for a vote, is composed of twelve Congressmen; eight selected by the majority party, four by the minority. If the Committee's chairman refuses to call a meeting for the purpose of considering certain legislation, the majority of the Committee members can call it themselves, seven days after having requested the chairman to do so. Thus the chairman does not have dictatorial power over his Committee members.

Neither does the Rules Committee have such power over the House of Representatives as a whole. After a bill has been held without action for seven days by the Rules Committee, any Representative can file a discharge petition to bring the bill onto the floor for a vote. The signatures of a simple majority of the House members will get the bill moving.

While the Rules Committee does not thwart "majority rule," it does blunt the effectiveness of powerful special interest lobbies. Lobbyists, who often have an easy time exerting pressure on freshman Congressmen and those from marginal districts, find it much harder to influence men such as Smith, who have served many years in Congress, and by seniority have won membership on the Rules Committee.

Last year the Committee failed to release a pending Federal aid to education bill, despite considerable prodding by the National Education Association, the biggest lobby in the Nation's Capital. Although the NEA and many liberal Congressmen protested loud and long that the bill would readily be passed if it reached the floor for a vote—and it might have been with lobbyists standing by—a majority of the House members could not be found to sign a discharge petition for the measure.

Conservatives respect the right of the Rules Committee to act upon its best judgment, even if and when it is out of step with the thinking of the majority of the members of the House. In the *Manual* of Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party stated: "It is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents," but the only way in which a minority may find similar protection is by "the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and are become the rule of the law of the House."

Cuba: On the eve of the inevitable break with Castro's Red government, the New York *Times* lamely remarked that the international consequences of the Castro phenomenon "could have not been foreseen." In view of the *Times'* role in reporting sympathetically the fledgling Castro rising, that paper and a number of other American papers bear a heavy responsibility for failing to report the possible consequences.

Those consequences could well have been foreseen. In August, 1957, HUMAN EVENTS interviewed one of the great authorities on Latin America—The Hon. Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Cuba and other Latin American countries, and once head of the Inter-American Republics division of the State Department.

Braden told of Castro's Red pedigree and warned of the danger he presented; he also discussed the international consequences. A telephone call from the Times *office or from the wire services to Braden could have obtained the same information. One of the lessons of the bitter Cuban experience was the ineptitude of most of the American press.*

Dodd of Connecticut: Capitol Hill rejoices at the news that Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Democrat, will be a member of the key Senate Foreign Relations Committee. That group in the past session was packed with liberals and appeasement-thinking Democrats. In the present session, the latter will have to reckon with the strongly anti-Communist Senator from Connecticut. (See his highly popular piece, "The Danger of Playing Host to Khrushchev," in HUMAN EVENTS, September 2, 1959.) Americans in Congress and in the whole country will undoubtedly look to Dodd for leadership on many foreign policy issues.

It is also reported that much Senate sentiment favors Dodd to become the chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (under the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Eastland, Chairman). A former FBI man with a profound and detailed knowledge of the Communist conspiracy, Dodd is regarded as the best legislator to carry on the work of this invaluable investigating committee.

The Connecticut Senator is also regarded with favor by conservative, firmly anti-appeasement Republicans. Despite being of the opposition party, Dodd went to New Hampshire last fall and made a speech urging the re-election of Senator Styles Bridges, senior Republican in the Senate.

Rocky: With the opening of the New York State legislature last week, Nelson Rockefeller made it clear that his political panzer attack—aimed at retaining the New York Governorship by a huge majority next year and winning the 1964 GOP Presidential nomination—is moving into high gear.

Rocky will push for, and is expected to receive, legislative support on a ten per cent across-the-board income tax cut. The move is seen as an excellent means for the Governor to recoup much of the popularity he has lost with normally Republican voters. The cut will largely benefit those in the $7,000 to $15,000 a year income bracket—the voters who comprise the bulk of Republican strength.

WILLIAM M. COLMER, Democratic Congressman from Mississippi: "HUMAN EVENTS gives balance and perspective to an otherwise often distorted picture of the Washington scene. It performs a distinct service by presenting the viewpoint of the rugged conservative, as opposed to that of the self-styled but false liberal of our day. Because of the latter's espousal of the concentration of all governmental power in a Federal bureaucracy, Jefferson would have called him a Tory."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rocky received much criticism when he pushed through a major tax boost after taking office in 1959. He is now backtracking.

But along with Rocky's benevolent tax cut gesture, he also told the legislature that he wanted to institute a series of welfare programs which would increase the state budget by an estimated $400 million.

The New York *Daily News* said that "Nelson A. Rockefeller performed a Santa Claus act that reminded you of Chester Bowles promising pie in the sky to all comers at last summer's Democratic National convention . . . . where is the money coming from?"

The Democratic Senate minority leader said that Rocky was trying vainly "to provide something for everyone, including a launching platform for his attempts to salvage his own badly battered prestige."

Albany observers will keep a close watch on Rocky during the three-month legislative session as he attempts his "all things to all men" political juggling act.

HCUA: A group of leftist students and others converged on Washington January 2 to picket and to lobby on Capitol Hill in an effort to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Not only did their show prove to be a dud, but the leftists were met at their assigned picketing place near the White House by a much larger group of patriotic pickets in support of the committee. The pro-committee turnout was so impressive that Congressman James Roosevelt (D.-Calif.) has abandoned his plan to introduce a bill calling for the committee's abolition.

The *Worker* and other Communist and Communist front publications stated that masses of pickets would converge on the Nation's Capital calling for the HCUA's abolition. But the most reliable count showed only 198 anti-committee pickets on the scene. In contrast, patriotic organizations and individuals (counting anti-Communist Hungarians and anti-Castro Cubans) boasted a strength of about 400.

One businessman rolled up his sleeves and made over 1,000 signs supporting the committee. He told HUMAN EVENTS: "This is a wonderful turnout on our part and indicates what patriotic people can accomplish if they take the time and effort. Those leftists realized that we stole the show and were hopping mad."

Economy: GOP Congressman H. R. Gross of Iowa—well known as "Mr. Economy"—stands in opposition to giving Ike both (1) military retirement compensation as general of the army and (2) a Presidential pension. Gross points out that Ike would thus draw each year "more than $45,000 in pensions and many more thousands of dollars in other benefits, including free hospital and medical care . . . . I am not opposed to restoring Mr. Eisenhower's rank as general of the army and thus restoring his military retirement compensation. But I am opposed to giving him both military retirement and Presidential pension. He has contributed not a single dime directly to either of these pension programs, and he is not in need of the fancy trimmings that go with both.

"The taxpayers of this country have been more than kind to Eisenhower. They gave him a tremendous windfall when he was given preferential tax treatment on the income from his book, Crusade in Europe. *This is reported to have netted him some three-quarters of a million dollars. He has a well-stocked farm near Gettysburg."*

Other members of Congress express sympathy with Gross' attitude. They note that Ike, too, has been "Mr. Economy" and strong for cutting down expenditures. What better boost, they say, to his own "economy crusade"—if he should forthrightly turn down his Presidential pension on grounds of saving the taxpayers' money? (Former President Herbert Hoover refuses to take his pension.)

Chicago Fraud: The grand jury investigating fraud in the recent Illinois elections has been disbanded for lack of evidence, but jurors are talking freely about the lack of effort on the part of the Cook County (Chicago) Democratic machine to press the investigation or, in other words, to really try to get evidence.

Cook County, which in the words of Barry Goldwater has "the rottenest election machinery in the United States," gave Kennedy his 8,000 vote plurality in the state. The Republican member of the Democratic controlled city election board charged that more than 10,000 GOP voters were barred from voting because their names had disappeared from polling place binders and lists. Skeptics estimate that over 100,000 fraudulent votes were included in Cook County's total.

The Chicago *Tribune* pressed hard but vainly for a vigorous recount effort on the part of the Democratic controlled investigation. From the less-than-substantial fraud evidence which was presented to members of the 23-man grand jury by investigators, the jurors drew up a list of recommendations. They urged a better selection of precinct election judges (many were apparently on the shady side). One juror stated that it is a problem to get election precinct captains in the city "to act in an honest manner." Another urged that polling places be confined to schools, "instead of being located in old store fronts and the like." The whole Cook County election setup, said another disgusted juror, "stunk to high heaven."

Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C. **TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50;** *3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.*

For change of address send old address EXACTLY AS IT APPEARS on the envelope of your copy of HUMAN EVENTS and new address (with zone number, if any). ALLOW US TWO WEEKS to process new subscriptions and change of address.

Bound volumes indexed, $18. Only 1956, 1958, 1959 available.

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher* JAMES L. WICK, *Executive Publisher*
Assistant Editors: JOHN R. BENEDICT GEORGE O. FOWLER
ALLAN H. RYSKIND SVEND PETERSEN
Business Manager: W. B. HICKS, JR. *Contributing Editor:* FRANK CHODOROV

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The article below consists of extractions from Nathaniel Weyl's new book, "Red Star Over Cuba" (Devin-Adair, N. Y., $4.50). In this book, Weyl, a former Communist, tells the shocking story of how a People's Republic was born within 90 miles of our United States frontiers. He tells the equally shocking story of the part played by our own State Department in handing Cuba over to bearded dictator Fidel Castro, despite specific warnings that Castro's movement was a Communist one, Soviet inspired. Spruille Braden, former US Ambassador to Cuba, says: "This book should be made compulsory reading for every high official in all the American Republics, the Organization of American States, and the UN . . . . I pray that 'Red Star Over Cuba' will have the widest possible circulation in order to alert the US public to the gravest threat there has ever been to the security of our country and the hemisphere." "Red Star Over Cuba" may be obtained from the publisher, Devin-Adair, 23 East 26th St., New York 10, N. Y., at $4.50.

Vol. XVIII, No. 2 — Section II HUMAN EVENTS January 13, 1961

Red Star Over Cuba

By NATHANIEL WEYL

THE BOGOTA uprising of 1948, or "Bogotazo," was the first massive demonstration of Red military and political power in the Western Hemisphere. It was directed chiefly against the United States. Its primary purposes were: to force the Ninth Inter-American Conference, then meeting at Bogota, to close its doors and to force the delegates to that Conference to flee for their lives; to overthrow the democratically elected government of Colombia and substitute a leftist regime responsible to the armed mob; probably, but not certainly, to engineer the assassination of the US Secretary of State, General of the Armies George C. Marshall.

There is ample and voluminous documentation on the Bogota uprising. Despite this, Fidel Castro's sinister role in these events has been ignored, sugarcoated or misrepresented by his eulogistic American biographers and by partisan foreign correspondents. Efforts have been made to explain Castro's conduct as some sort of youthful lark. It was nothing of the sort.

Had American officials and publicists made a diligent and serious study of the role of Fidel Castro in the Bogota uprising, they could scarcely have escaped the conclusion that, as early as 1948, he was not merely an implacable enemy of the United States, but a trusted Soviet agent as well. In the case of at least one foreign correspondent, sympathy for Communism and Communist causes seems to have been a motivating reason for a consistent failure to report the facts with anything approximating objectivity.

Bogota provided massive circumstantial evidence of Fidel Castro's early affiliation with International Communism. Security Chief Nino referred to "the known Communists, Fidel Castro and Rafael del Pino." The President of Colombia, Mariano Ospina Perez, denounced the Cubans as "Communists" and organizers of the insurrection in a nationwide radio speech delivered a few days after the tragedy. The distinguished Colombian reporter, Fandino Silva, also named Castro as one of the International Communist agents who prepared and helped direct the rising. The Colombian National Police reports showed that Fidel Castro had arrived in Bogota to replace a known Russian agent; that he distributed Communist leaflets; that he communicated in code and used a mail drop; that he gave a lecture to Communist activists on the techniques of the coup d'etat; that he had advance knowledge of the planned uprising; that he knew Gaitan,* but lied to the police about it; that he and his friends had numerous photographs of Gaitan in their possession, although they claimed to have no interest in either the man or his ideas; that Castro's associate, del Pino, was in conference with Gaitan's killer less than two hours before the assassination took place; that Castro was near the scene of the crime in the company of well-known Communists; that Castro's associate, Ovares, fled a few minutes after the crime under suspicious circumstances; that documents were found in Fidel Castro's room identifying him and del Pino as Soviet agents and that these documents are in the possession of the Colombian National Police.

This, in substance, is the evidence that Fidel Castro was a Soviet agent as early as 1948. It is hard to see how the State Department could have ignored these facts if they were available to it. It is still harder to see how the Department could have informed Congress a decade later that Castro and his 26th of July Movement were free of the taint of Communism.

Yet this is precisely what happened. The basic data on Castro's conduct during the Bogotazo were in print by 1949 and available to anyone who could read Spanish. Castro was denounced as a Red by President Ospina Perez in a 1948 radio address. The books of Alberto Nino H. and Francisco Fandino Silva appeared in 1949. The report of Detective No. 6 was published in Caracas on September 22, 1949, and by *El Siglo* of Bogota a month earlier.

ONE OF THE AMERICAN OFFICIALS who witnessed the Bogotazo was Roy Rubottom, secretary to the American Embassy and to the US Delegation to the Inter-American Conference. The Rubottoms took care of two of Ambassador Beaulac's children during the day of slaughter and they are referred to in affectionate terms in the Ambassador's chatty

* Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, leader of Colombian Liberal Party who was assassinated in the Bogota uprising.

Copyright 1961 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

book. According to *Who's Who in America* (Volume 29), Rubottom was assigned to Bogota during 1947-49.

One might have imagined that the massive and savage display of Communist power which diplomat Rubottom lived through would have made an indelible impression on his mind. One might even have assumed that, while in Bogota, he would have been sufficiently curious about the organization and mechanics of the uprising to read the available books and police reports and to remember the names of the principal Soviet actors in the tragedy.

This, however, was apparently not the case. In due course, Mr. Rubottom was promoted to Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs. On December 31, 1958, a day before Castro took power in Cuba, he reported to the Subcommittee for Inter-American Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "there was no evidence of any organized Communist element within the Castro movement or that Senor Castro himself was under Communist influence."

The failure to identify the Fidel Castro movement in its incipient stages as Communist helped bring oppression and terror to the Cuban people and contributed to weakening the power, prestige and security of the United States in this Hemisphere.

THE CLUES to the character of Fidel Castro and his insurgent movement were clear at all times to those with eyes to see with and brains to reason with; the development of the 26th of July movement assumed the fairly conventional pattern of a Communist cover operation; the State Department was repeatedly warned of the Communist character of this movement, but chose to disregard such warnings; and once their movement triumphed, Fidel Castro and his associates followed standard Sino-Soviet operating procedures for the seizure and consolidation of power.

There are honest and reasonably competent observers of the Cuban scene who assume that Fidel Castro is an hysteric, a paranoid personality, a cyclothyme, a psychopath, an epileptic or a drug addict, or that he suffers from some other form of mental illness. They infer from this that he cannot be taken seriously as a Communist leader and that the "true Communists" are doubtless lurking in the background, waiting for the mountebank to fall off the stage, at which point they will themselves take power and wield it in an even more sinister manner.

Mental illness does not necessarily prevent a man from being an efficient and ruthless dictator, a crafty politician and the incarnation of a secular ideology of religious creed. Adolf Hitler could scarcely have been described as a normal man. There is a good deal of evidence that Stalin, in his later years, suffered from a progressive paranoid condition. Andre Marty was one of the chief leaders of the French Communist party for thirty years despite the fact that he was a moral monster, a sadist and the victim of delusions of persecution.

The political stature of Fidel Castro can be judged very simply—by looking at what he has accomplished. Using brilliant public relations techniques, he managed to parlay an insignificant guerrilla operation (which had at its nadir a total effective strength of about 15 men) into a movement which made the front pages of the world's press and which eventually seized power in Cuba. By means of interminable harangues and the lavish use of radio and television, he made himself the greatest individual force in Cuba within months after the seizure of power, in the sense that his features, his voice, his prejudices and his opinions were indelibly burned into the minds of millions of people, many of whom had previously been apolitical. He successfully deceived the American government and the American people as to his true character and purposes long enough to create a mass movement, a so-called people's militia and the usual apparata of espionage and terror, all fanatically loyal to him and his Communist program. He managed to insult the United States again and again with impunity. Within the time-span of less than two years, the dictator of a tropical island of minor economic importance, inhabited by only 7 million people, succeeded in making himself one of the best known political leaders in the world.

These achievements are sufficiently impressive to make it quite possible to dismiss Fidel Castro as unstable, insane, a figurehead or a mere demagogue. When we do this, we merely reveal our own insularity and parochialism. Worse, we show a basic ignorance of the world in which we live. The fact that a political ruler has atrocious table manners, that he is careless about washing, that he functions in a disorganized and chaotic fashion, that he seldom reasons clearly or consecutively about anything, that he indulges in trance-like harangues and that he incessantly evokes the resentment, hatred and cruelty of a mass which lacks comfort or privilege—all this is no reason to discount him.

During the civil war in Cuba, the legend that the Cuban Communist party backed Batista was assiduously spread. The truth of the matter was that the party had suffered horribly under the Batista repression; some of his best cadres had been killed, manhandled or imprisoned, and the party was cowed and badly demoralized.

A much more important consideration was that Castro had been advised to have nothing to do with known Cuban Communists or with the party by the directors of *Rambla, Estancia, A.T.* and other Soviet apparatuses. The Soviet view was that it was vital that the Castro movement be without visible Communist taint and hence eligible for world-wide liberal support. When specific Communist cadres were needed, these could be supplied by the Soviet apparatuses. In those instances where a specific member of the Cuban Communist party was needed, he could be withdrawn from the Party, incorporated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

into one of the Soviet nets, and used by the Castro movement while under its discipline.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY as an organization, though not all of its leaders, was kept in ignorance of the existence, scope and operations of the Soviet nets. The latter apparently took no action to prevent the decimation of the open Communist party by Batista's repressive agencies since this served both to create martyrs and to deflect attention from the underground. If the procedures used by the Comintern in Germany under Hitler were followed in Cuba, it is safe to assume that members of the Soviet apparatuses who had infiltrated BRAC and SIM* arrested unreliable or expendable open Communists, thus demonstrating their efficiency and their loyalty to the Batista regime. Double agents, working in counterespionage agencies, have the habit of climbing to power on the skulls and corpses of their comrades.

Castro already had the active support of the underground nets; he had no need of the open Communist party; in fact, it would have been a dead albatross around his neck. A semi-underground Communist youth group, using the cover name *Flechas* (Arrows), recruited combat teams and sent them to the Sierra Maestra to join Castro. Fidel had been thoroughly briefed about the danger, from a public relations standpoint, of admitting this group. The first batch was turned down on grounds of physical unfitness. When a second group of nine youths was sent, the three girls were accepted, but not the men, the reason being that there was a good deal of grumbling about the fact that in the Sierra Maestra the leaders had women, but not the rank and file. After this humiliation, *Flechas* gave up trying to send people to Castro.

Actually, these conspirative precautions were not nearly as comprehensive or as effectively applied as this schematism suggests. According to a report from the Cuban underground on the background of the arrest and imprisonment of Fidel Castro's close colleague, Major Hubert Matos:

> **"As early as 1957, Matos was ordered to facilitate the passage of known Communist activists. On direct orders of Fidel Castro, he arranged entry into the mountains for a stream of such ranking Reds as Ladislas Carvajal, Fidel Domenech, Captain Rafael Avalo, Captain Francisco Manchon and many others."**

Detailed reports about the Communist affiliations of leaders of the Castro movement were published on two occasions and sent to a key list of several hundred United States Government officials concerned with Latin American Affairs by Colonel John Kiefer, a veteran officer of the Yardley "Black Chamber," probably the finest counterintelligence organization for its size the United States ever had. Kiefer at the time was a registered foreign agent for the Batista government. The Kiefer reports may have been discounted as propaganda, * but the same reason could not have been advanced for discounting the similar findings of United States agencies.

The "secret" of the Communist cloven hoof of the 26th of July Movement was well-kept because people in power in Washington did not want to believe in it. Among the reasons for this was the then fashionable crusade against Latin American dictatorships and a reaction against McCarthyism, which had reached such a point that some officials wanted to see a man's party book before concluding that he was a Communist.

The rise of "Che" Guevara to a commanding position within the Castro movement was not accidental. It was the direct result of his role as liaison between the Castro forces and the Soviet network which he partially directed. The A.T.,** cooperating with such other nets as RAMBLA and DON BASILIO, provided the Castro forces with invaluable espionage data and with advance information concerning Batista's political decisions, his military plans and the workings of his security and counter-intelligence departments. Thus, without giving Castro's movement any visible Communist taint, A.T. provided a network of agents, cut-outs, mail drops, couriers and sleeper cells; an organization able to collect and evaluate the large amount of intelligence data necessary for successful military action; machinery for safe and secret communications, for the physical movement of undercover agents and for the recruitment of specialists and terrorist elements.

The director of A.T., Ernesto "Che" Guevara, had been associated with Colonel Jaime Rosenberg, the dreaded chief of security police under the Communist Arbenz regime in Guatemala and the director of its brief, but savage, reign of terror. Guevara was a young Argentine physician, who suffered from asthma, believed fervently in Bolshevik revolutions and had served as a Soviet agent in Guatemala and before that in Peru and Bolivia as well.

(The relationship between "Che" Guevara and the Soviet apparatuses is not mentioned by either of Castro's sycophantic biographers, Jules Dubois and Ray Brennan. The latter reports: "Che has denied again and again—so often, in fact, that he becomes morose about it—that he ever was a Communist. The tag was pinned on him because he accepted an appointment in the medical corps of Arbenz' army. Arbenz' throne fell with a clatter in 1954 and Guevara hastened to Mexico City, where he met the Fidelistas.") Critical comment on this analysis would not only be superfluous; it would insult the intelligence of the reader.

The picture which Herbert L. Matthews and other

* Bureau for the Repression of Communist Activities and Cuban Military Intelligence Service.

* American Government officials have become very sophisticated about such matters, so much so that they seldom bother to read anything which has the open imprint of a foreign dictatorship on its face. Hence, one enterprising US Intelligence officer arranged to have the Kiefer reports airmailed to him from Washington to Havana, whereupon he paraphrased them and airmailed them back to Washington as his own findings.

** Asistencia Tecnica (Soviet Net).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Castro propagandists would give the world was one of a gallant, ill-armed, impoverished, outnumbered band that defeated the armies of Batista because their cause was just and their hearts were pure. This version appealed to the incorrigibly moralistic streak in the American mind, but it was a travesty of the truth.

FIDEL CASTRO'S forces won primarily because they had almost unlimited supplies of money. The implication in Dubois' book and similar sources that the movement was financed primarily by small contributions raised by Castro's Civic Resistance organizations in Havana and elsewhere is just silly. Civil wars cost money, money in vast quantities. The sources for such funds are almost always governments, occasionally men of great wealth, almost never the nickles and dimes contributed by faithful followers.

"Once," said a man who was close to Fidel, "Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, an active member of the Communist party in Cuba, arrived with a dozen men loaded with money. It came to $800,000 and Fidel hugged him and shouted, 'Now we're ready to win the war.'"

CASTRO USED the huge funds at his disposal to buy peasant support, to scour world markets for arms and to suborn Batista's army. One of the reasons Castro was able to buy treason among Cuban military leaders was that Batista had already largely demoralized them.

One year after Fidel Castro's landing in the Oriente the *Intelligence Digest* of London reported that the 26th of July Movement was led by Communists and was part of a Communist conspiracy to seize power in the Caribbean that was lavishly financed from behind the Iron Curtain. The *Digest* reported:

"Fidel Castro's rebel organization has the financial and arms support of the Soviet Union and Communist groups throughout the western hemisphere.

"The preparation of this coup alone cost Communist sources a very large sum of money, of which only a small part came from the former President, Carlos Prio Socarras. The bulk of it came from Russian and Chinese subsidies, channeled through secret groups in several Latin American countries, including Costa Rica, Chile and Argentina. Since the beginning of the revolt, these funds poured into Cuba and are financing not only the operations in Oriente Province, but also subversive activities in other parts of the island.

"There is evidence that during August, Russian submarines twice surfaced off Cuba and discharged munitions for Castro's forces."

The United States press gave full and romantic coverage to the Castro story. It went into emotional orgies about the bullet-riddled corpses of teen-age Cuban boys, forgetting to add that these same boys spread terror with Molotov cocktails and booby traps, skulked in the dark to waylay and butcher individual soldiers and policemen, and took part in the so-called revolutionary tribunals which sentenced peasants to death for refusing to have anything to do with Castro's treasonable movement.

The American press was, on the whole, mute on another interesting point. Where did Castro get his arms? The *Intelligence Digest*, one of the few publications which was consistently right about the true character of the Castro movement, reported after its triumph:

"Right up to the end of the civil war, Batista had greater public support than Fidel Castro. . . .

"During the last months of the war, Castro's forces had by far the most modern weapons and a seemingly inexhaustible supply of ammunition. He also had large funds at his disposal.

"Castro had Czech and Russian weapons. His brother, Raul, made several trips behind the Iron Curtain on fund-raising missions and to arrange supplies of arms. This is always officially denied—nevertheless it is true. It is, in fact, absolutely unthinkable that Castro could have carried out so extensive a campaign without considerable support from a foreign Government, and there is no doubt as to which Government that was. The suggestion that his funds came from private sources can be entirely excluded."

Legions of young men and women, generally from good families, well-educated, highly intelligent and visionary, fought for Castro because they thought he stood for freedom. Some died in the conflict; thousands of others were imprisoned or shot after the victory because they would not accept Communist dictatorship.

Many share the blood guilt for the needless death of these people, who were the best element in Cuba. Among the guilty are American correspondents who, either willfully or because of slackness and incompetence, wrote falsehoods about the Castro movement so other people would fight and die for it.

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

Send me _____ reprints of "RED STAR OVER CUBA" at $ _____

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Additional copies of this 4-page article: single copy 20c (coins, not stamps); 10 copies $1; 25 copies $2; 100 copies $5; 500 copies $20; 1,000 copies $30. In 5,000 lots $25 per thousand. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by fourth-class mail, which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first-class mail delivery of 4-page articles add 1c per copy; for airmail add 2c per copy.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

IF YOU LIKE THIS ARTICLE . . . . You should subscribe to HUMAN EVENTS, the weekly Washington Newsletter, reporting to 40,000 business and political leaders on politics, labor, taxes and business. HUMAN EVENTS will tell you each week the news behind the news from the Nation's Capital. TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: $1 for 5 weeks. One year: $12.50. YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

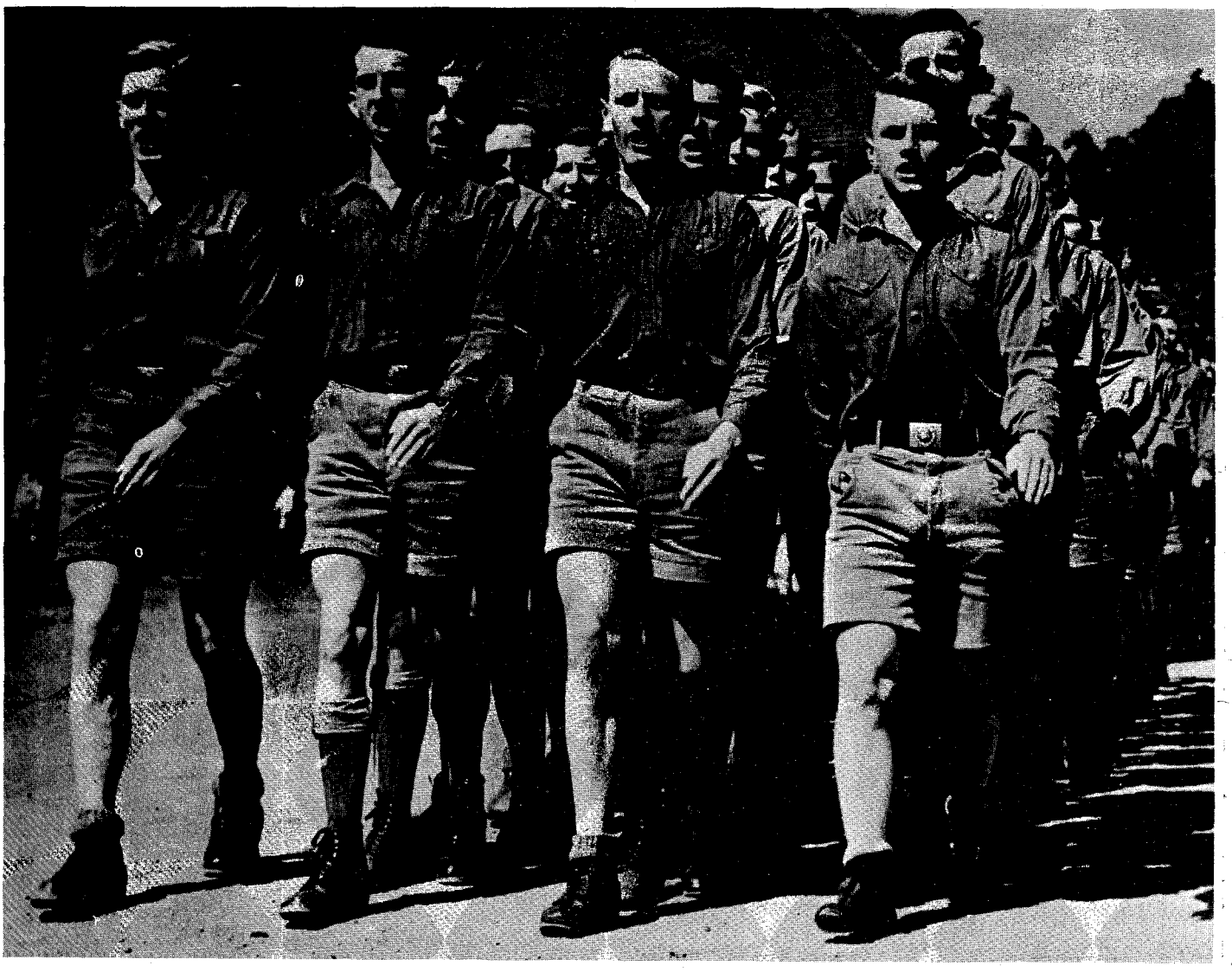
What You Can Do

A REGULAR FEATURE IN YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Human Events

Vol. XVIII, No. 2 — Section III

January 13, 1961



Hitler and Youth

Above: Nazi youth boys, 1936.

The goals of Hitler's youth program were: (1) physical fitness; and (2) leadership training.

Benito Mussolini was the originator of physical fitness as a national goal.

All Communist nations have copied the Mussolini-Hitler program.

WHAT YOU CAN DO reprints available: single copy 15c; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 copies for $10; 1000 for $20; in 5000 lots $15 per thousand. Please order by date of desired issue.

Kennedy and Youth

President-elect Kennedy, in the December 26 issue of *Sports-Illustrated,* writes:

"The physical fitness of our youth should be made the direct responsibility of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare . . . .

"The President and all departments of government must make it clearly understood that the promotion of sports participation and physical fitness is a basic and continuing policy of the United States. By providing such leadership, by keeping physical fitness in the forefront of the nation's concerns, the federal government can make a substantial contribution toward improving the health and vigor of our citizens . . . ."

Youth will not be regimented by his plan, insists Kennedy.

See next page for analysis of the Kennedy program—and WHAT YOU CAN DO.

Copyright 1961 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kennedy's Physical Fitness Program

ASK YOUR CONGRESSMAN what he thinks of President-elect Kennedy's proposal for a physical fitness bureau to be set up in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). Kennedy wants the bureau to be given "the full responsibility for the physical fitness of the nation."

How much will it cost? What will it accomplish?

The cost, in the BEGINNING, will be "small." Just two or three million and—reason the liberals—who would kick about a silly little sum like that when the physical fitness of the nation is at stake? For the builders of Big Government, this is the standard small down-payment, nose-in-the-tent technique. Eventually, of course, the appropriations required will reach $200 or $300 million a year. On the "federal aid" principle, Uncle Sam will pay 50 per cent or so in the early stages; later increasing the Federal share to 60, 70 and even 80 per cent in succeeding laws. That's how these weeds grow. Therefore, the time to defeat a new program is before it gets its foot in the door. Once inside, you'll never get "that man" out of your house.

Next question: What will Kennedy's HEW bureau do for the physical fitness of the nation that cannot be done without such a bureau?

The President-elect promises "no regimentation."

You respond: Without regimentation, how can the HEW bureau get all the adults out of their automobiles and all the kiddies away from their television sets?

If there is to be "no regimentation," the major activity of the bureau will become propaganda and exhortation: the issuance of press releases and the publication of free books and booklets haranguing you to "get off your fannies; get out and exercise. Do your setting up exercise every morning. HEW will send you free booklets to tell you why you should exercise and what exercises to do."

Could there be anything in those press releases, booklets and books that is not now being said day after day, week after week, month after month, in the health columns of the daily press and the monthly magazines? How much better can a government bureau tell you how "soft" you are than is being done by the newspapers and magazines you'll find on every newsstand?

The President-elect knows from first-hand experience what child-life is like at Palm Beach; but how does he know about the activities of youth in Pocatello, Paducah and Peoria? Except for newspaper headlines, how well acquainted is he with the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Campfire Girls, the Little League programs, the summer camps and the public recreation and park facilities now found everywhere—not one of which he or anyone in his family has ever been a part of? Does he really appreciate the fact that all of these and a thousand other activities were created without any prodding from any Federal government bureau? Individual and community action brought them into being.

LET'S LOOK at the Kennedy proposal as it would work out in practice. After his physical fitness program becomes law, a HEW official will be sent—let us say—to Punxatawney, Pennsylvania. He will make speeches to the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Women's Federation, warning that the youth of that city will go to the dogs unless local fitness programs are coordinated into the national program. He will urge that a committee be officially appointed by the City Fathers to study a pile of literature he has brought from HEW. After the study, the committee members will be expected to act upon it.

A HEW adviser will come from Washington to "answer questions." At the innumerable meetings that will be held, members will express their ideas and make proposals. But, as time goes by, the discussions will gradually evolve into precisely the program prepared for Punxatawney before the adviser left Washington. After much travel between Punxatawney and Washington, the Committee will send a proposal that its members will think is their own idea to Washington for HEW's approval.

Federal aid will be the "bait" being offered to the localities to persuade them to accept Federal "direction" of their fitness program. When an "approved" plan is in full bloom, HEW will pay something like three-fourths of the annual expense required to set up Punxatawney's YPFA (Youth Physical Fitness Agency). Local people who look askance at the huge bureaucratic waste will be told by their fellow citizens: "Why complain? Three dollars are coming to Punxatawney for every dollar contributed by us. Our businessmen like all that money coming in. The sporting goods stores are booming. The last HEW speaker told us that even the present program, extravagant as it is, is terribly inadequate. Every day the USA is falling farther behind the Soviet Union. The speaker said we've got to agitate for a lot bigger appropriation. This country is just not doing enough."

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT may be blissfully unconscious of a magnificent opportunity already in existence for him to prove what he can do to toughen the "soft" American people. The District of Columbia is under the jurisdiction of the US government. JFK can put a pilot project into

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

operation there by executive order—five minutes after he takes the oath of office on January 20.

That executive order, which could be in effect on January 21, would correct the following situation:

At present, government workers are sent home any time there is a snowflurry; also whenever the temperature inside or outside is uncomfortably hot or cold. In contrast, people in private employment —in nearby Baltimore for example—work a full day, hot or cold, snow or ice, and then they make their way home after five o'clock, even if the traffic is heavy. Current theory in government is that tenderly protected Federal employees must not be subjected to such stress and strain. If snow is coming down at 2 p.m., government workers are told to get on home—for fear their wives would have to keep dinner waiting.

JFK could also do something about D. C.'s public school system—to which Caroline and JFK, Jr., and few if any of the children in the President's inner circle will ever be sent.

Today in the District, mama gets up in the morning and looks out of the window. If she sees a few flakes of snow, she turns on the radio, expecting to hear the warning: "No school today. No school today." After that announcement, some mamas will keep their little darlings in the house all day; those are the "softies" the President-elect is complaining about. But there are other mamas who send their kiddies out into the slush and snow—probably to walk all the way to the schoolyard so they may play with the more hardy of their schoolmates.

If JFK would ask the District Board of Education to open the schools every school day of the school year—rain, snow, slush or ice—he might bring the physical, mental and moral fitness of the pampered District of Columbia almost up to the level of the 50 states.

Of course Hitler and Mussolini would have sneered at this kind of pilot operation—"thinking little." When they had grandiose dreams, they wanted them launched in a grandiose way. "Think big—right from the beginning"—was their philosophy.

POSTSCRIPT TO OUR READERS: When writing your Congressman about physical fitness, add another subject. Ask him whether he favors the Kennedy Peace Corps. Kennedy proposes to offer 18-to-25-year-old youngsters a chance to escape the draft if they will go to the underdeveloped countries and tell these poor people how they can become modern nations in a hurry. Taxpayers who have read *The Ugly American* wonder whether the insufficiently chaperoned young draft-dodgers might not enroll mostly to have a good time and "see the world" at Uncle Sam's expense—the end result being an increase in the number of "Yankee, go home" scrawls on walls abroad.

How Others See It

The Cleveland Plain Dealer

Fulfilling a commitment made to the magazine, Sports Illustrated, President-elect Kennedy has written an article in the current issue on the nation's physical fitness. He terms physical softness a "menace to security" and outlines a voluntary program for what he says is a national problem.

His plan is vague. It would put the responsibility for stronger and healthier young people in the hands of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. There would be a White House Committee on Health and Fitness; research would be done on physical education programs in public schools; state governors would meet at a National Youth Fitness Congress to examine progress; it would be proclaimed that physical fitness is a basic, continuing policy of the United States.

In short, the new president is in favor of physical fitness but, like the rest of us, has no particular guaranteed theory of how to promote it in an unregimented society.

Our only practical suggestion is to omit the conferences and commissions and substitute a parental order to get the kids out of the autos and on their feet.

The Wall Street Journal

In an article in Sports Illustrated, President-elect Kennedy finds American youth so "flabby" as to be "a menace to our security."

It is hard to disagree with the idea of physical fitness or to dispute Mr. Kennedy's prescription of more exercise for our adolescents. However, it might be noted in passing that American children are the healthiest in the world, and are getting healthier all the time.

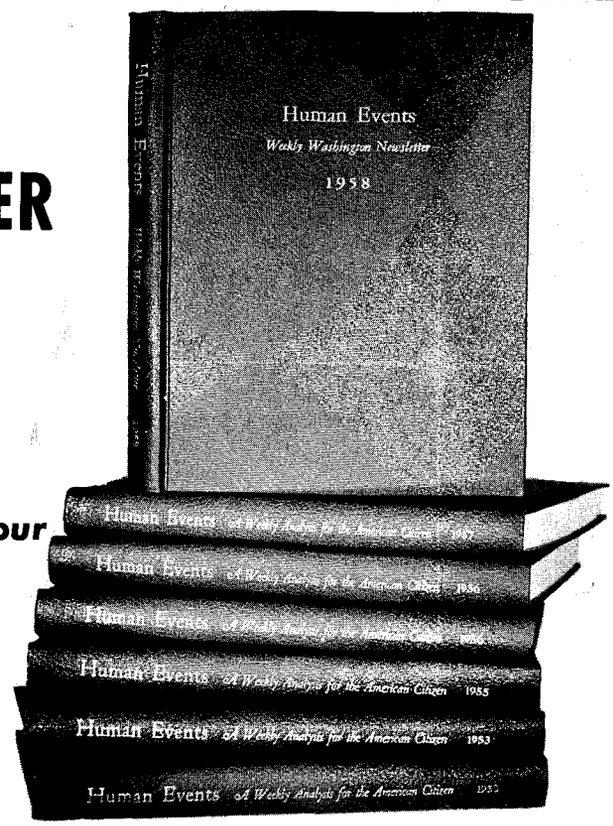
Still, if he knows a way of getting Junior to shovel a snowy driveway or run an errand gladly, he will win the gratitude of parents, never mind what it means vis-a-vis the Russians.

Of course lauding "the strenuous life" and getting our youngsters to live it are two different things. Mr. Kennedy would make the Department of Health, Education and Welfare responsible for the fitness of American youth. He would assemble experts at the White House and summon the nation's governors to Washington. And we suspect Junior would still ask for the car to go to the corner.

Flabbiness doesn't afflict the younger generation only. Nor is it just a matter of muscle. If his elders are really bent on toughening up Junior, they might begin by emptying his head of the notion that he doesn't have to worry, someone will look out for him. After all, if Dad will clear the driveway today and Washington will clear life's path tomorrow, why sweat?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE 1960 HUMAN EVENTS BOUND VOLUME



BIGGER AND BETTER

THAN EVER BEFORE

Completely Cross-Indexed

The Most Valuable Addition To Your Library This Year

AS A BUSINESS OR POLITICAL LEADER, OR ACTIVE CITIZEN, YOU NEED THIS HANDSOME CROSS-INDEXED BOOK TO HAVE THE FACTS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS. After January 31 it will cost $18. Buy it now and save $8.50.

This handsome volume will become the book on which you rely when you need the *facts*. Completely cross-indexed, a wealth of information and reference to recent events — not available elsewhere — is brought to your fingertips in an instant. For years, leading political figures and commentators have found their HUMAN EVENTS volumes to be invaluable . . . and you will, too.

The Bound Volumes of years past are becoming so treasured that some of them cannot be bought—even at premium prices. Only limited numbers are ever issued. *Be sure that you get the* 1960 *volume* —by placing your order *NOW*, before it is too late and take advantage of the pre-publication price of only $9.50 (regular price $18.)

Bound volumes for recent years are going, going —soon they'll be gone. Get your copies now while they are still available. THERE CAN BE NO REPRINTING OF THESE VOLUMES.

VOLUMES still obtainable for '56, '58 and '59 at $18 each. First come, first served.

Check the volumes you want below, and send the coupon, with your name and address. Don't delay! It is not necessary to send cash with your order—we will bill you.

HUMAN EVENTS 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

☐ Please send me the 1960 bound volume of HUMAN EVENTS at pre-publication price, $9.50.

Specify the particular past volumes desired at $18 each ☐ 1959 ☐ 1958 ☐ 1956

Name ..... ☐ Cash enclosed

Street Address ..... ☐ Bill me

City ..... Zone ..... State ..... ☐ Bill my company

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

"The history of liberty is a history of resistance. The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it."
—WOODROW WILSON

Vol. XVIII, No. 2 — Section IV January 13, 1961

Freeman Abused Power As Minnesota Governor

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

In Orville L. Freeman, the new secretary of agriculture, the Kennedy Cabinet will have one officer who showed a signal contempt for law and order and Constitutional rights while governor of Minnesota.

Freeman's double standard type of thinking and behavior showed itself unmistakably in 1959 during his third gubernatorial term.

It was then that local No. 6 of the United Packinghouse Workers Union was striking against the Wilson & Co. meat-packing plant in the small town of Albert Lea, located some 100 miles south of Minneapolis.

At the beginning the picture followed a conventional pattern. The company tried to keep its plant running with nonunion workers. The strikers used violence—mass rock throwing, damage to cars, even marauding expeditions to the homes of nonstriking workers. On petition from the company, the district court enjoined the strikers from mass picketing and further violence. The strikers' violence continued, however, with the local police making pleas for "peace," but no arrests.

At this point, Governor Freemen entered the picture. He called out the National Guard, but, oddly enough, not for the purpose of aiding the local authorities against the illegal picket-line violence. Instead, Governor Freeman declared a state of martial law, suspended the district court's restraining orders against violent picketing and ordered the closing of the Wilson & Co. plant. "You've got to take sides," he said.

A Federal court declared Governor Freeman's actions illegal and rapped him sharply in the process. The three-judge panel pointed out that Freeman had no right to impose the "drastic and oppressive rule" of martial law simply because the local authorities could not cope with a strike disturbance. His proper job, the court said, was to call out the National Guard to aid in suppressing the violence.

Beyond this, said the court, the company had the Constitutional right to keep its plant running during a strike and had the related right to hire nonunion workers.

The governor was told also that it would be "a shocking reflection on the stability of the state government if the state could not quell the mob action without declaring martial law and decreasing the deprivation of constitutional rights to those who are the victims of this lawlessness."

The same liberals who raged against Governor Faubus now hail Governor Freeman's entry into the Cabinet, in no wise embarrassed by their own double standard of judgment.

ACA Still Lives

Readers may wish to answer rumors being circulated that the Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA), Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C., is "dead." It is not.

It is simply operating with a skeletonized force until funds come in to permit a larger operation.

KEEPING UP WITH THE KENNEDYS

LAW
QUEEN ELIZABETH MAY APPOINT HER SISTER MARGARET TO A GOV'T POST
GOVERNORSHIP OF THE BAHAMAS CONSIDERED (REPORT)
© 1960 by The Chicago Tribune
PARRISH

Unmatched Generosity

From the Nashville Banner

Did you realize? The Federal Government's cash intake since 1927 has multiplied 27 times and the public's spendable income (after taxes) is only four times as great as it was 33 years ago.

And while Washington was getting more and more, state and local revenue—on a national basis—has risen but five times the level of 1927.

Since, in theory, at least, we "govern ourselves," it is appallingly apparent that we feel that the Federal Government can spend our money more effectively than we can ourselves.

Copyright 1961 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Appointment of Robert Kennedy Draws Fire

By Senator Barry Goldwater

I have received the following thoughtful letter from a young practicing attorney in Phoenix, who is a Democrat and was an ardent supporter of Senator John Kennedy's candidacy for the Presidency.

"Senator Barry Goldwater, US Senate.

"Within my very limited sphere of influence here in Arizona, it is pretty well known that I was one of Senator John Kennedy's more vehement supporters. Therefore, I feel an obligation now to raise my feeble voice in protest against the appointment of Robert Kennedy as Attorney General.

"His selection reveals that the President-elect has a blind spot concerning his family ties. And it behooves the American people, acting through the United States Senate, to set him straight by refusing senatorial confirmation of this appointment. This may take the same kind of integrity referred to in Senator Kennedy's book 'Profiles in Courage,' particularly on the part of the Democratic Senators who may be fearful of future Presidential disfavors or reprisals.

"The issue here is not one of nepotism standing alone. We know that, in theory at least, the Attorney General of the United States should be the best lawyer in the country, or at least selected from among the most able and mature counselors in America.

"Now then let's look at the record. Bobby Kennedy is not even a lawyer. He is a law graduate who has not practiced law one day in his life. He has never tried a case, nor has he ever counseled a client, or acted as an advocate of justiciable controversy. Without once having appeared in any court in America we are asked to let him 'practice' on the people of this country by permitting him to gain experience in the forum of the United States Supreme Court.

"In these critical days we cannot afford the luxury of having less than the most qualified of lawyers in America to serve in this capacity.

"Reflecting for a moment, let me call your attention to the recently conducted televised labor hearings. It was common knowledge among the lawyers that young Kennedy was inept and unskilled in both direct and cross-examination. He constantly argued and quarrelled with the witnesses. His fumbling and stumbling frequently caused the proceedings to be reduced to a pier 6 shouting contest, rather than an orderly conducted Congressional inquiry.

"Had we had a Joseph Welsh [sic], or any other of the great trial advocates, acting as counsel for the committee, I am confident that Hoffa and his crowd would have been unable to make the United States Government look so bad, especially in the face of the enormous amount of evidence which had been gathered by the government investigators.

"Yes, gentlemen, if you search your conscience about the qualifications of Robert Kennedy you can come to no other conclusion than that he is patently unqualified, wholly without the requisite experience, and utterly lacking in the necessary training, maturity and wisdom required for the biggest legal job in the free world today. While youth must be served, in this instance, the facts are clear that the best interests of the United States Government will not be served by this appointment.

Sincerely yours,
Kenneth Rosengren
Attorney at law"

President-elect John Kennedy has publicly stated that Bobby earned this appointment. This may be true; it would appear that he has not earned it by his performance and experience as a practicing lawyer. How do you stand sir?

Haven for Harvard Grads

From the Wall Street Journal

Whatever the appearances from the appointment of the new Attorney General and the designation of a successor in the Senate for the President-elect, a man obviously does not have to be a brother, brother-in-law or old Harvard roommate of Senator Kennedy in order to get ahead in politics.

But it doesn't hurt.

Little Nations With Big Voices

From the New York Daily News

In a book published recently, Paul Henri Spaak, noted Belgian statesman, says that each United Nations member country should have a number of UN votes proportionate to its size, wealth and importance in the world.

Mr. Spaak is right, obviously. It is dangerously ridiculous that Upper Volta, for example, should have UN voting power equal to that of the United States, Britain or France.

How about the Kennedy administration plugging persistently for this reform from the day it takes office?

Putting a Rumor to Rest

From The Arizona Republic

The appointment to the post of deputy attorney general of former all-America player Byron [Whizzer] White has put an end to rumors that the Colorado lawyer was being considered for a special cabinet post as undersecretary of touch football.

COMMENTARY reprints available: single copy 20c; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Please order by date of desired issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How Not To Approach The Algerian Problem

From the Cincinnati Enquirer

Three junior members of the United States Senate recently completed a five-week tour of Africa and, like many US tourists, they seem to have succumbed to the temptation to pontificate about the weighty and complex problems with which they have just become casually acquainted.

The Senators involved were Frank Church of Idaho, Frank E. Moss of Utah and Gale McGee of Wyoming. Their journey to Africa might have escaped notice altogether had they not been accompanied by Ted Kennedy, a younger brother of the President-elect. But young Kennedy's participation in the trek has combined with the Senators' announced intention of filing some recommendations with the President-elect to give considerably more weight to their observations than they otherwise would have enjoyed—or deserved.

Speaking for himself and his colleagues, Senator Moss spoke of the French-Algerian dispute as the "most critical problem" on the African continent today. With that conclusion, no one could differ. But Senator Moss proceeded to state that the United States should back the Algerian cause as forcefully as circumstances permit. The Soviet and Chinese Communists, he pointed out, are already on the side of the Algerian rebels, and unless we also identify ourselves with their cause, all Africa is likely to slip into the Communist orbit.

Senators Moss, Church and McGee could scarcely have chosen a more inopportune moment for a pronouncement of this magnitude. French President Charles de Gaulle has been engaged in a series of delicate maneuvers in recent weeks in hopes of resolving the six-year-old Algerian dilemma. Much depends upon the plebiscite coming up this month in which the Algerians will be asked to chart their nation's future course. There is grave danger that extremists among the rebels will reject the moderate approach President de Gaulle is advocating, and this danger, we fear, is heightened by the prospect of substantial US support—a prospect that the Senators' audience can scarcely fail to recognize.

The Algerian problem, as even the casual student knows, has many and varied implications. It seems extremely unlikely that a trio of freshmen Senators could unravel after a few weeks' tour what more seasoned statesmen have been unable to unravel after six years.

It is true that the Communist world is making a major bid for Afro-Asian support through its pro-independence posture in Algeria. But to advocate we must outbid the Communists, that we must interfere in what the French, at least, regard as a domestic issue and that we must threaten the very fabric of the North Atlantic alliance by alienating French public opinion is to reflect a kind of specious reasoning that contributes nothing to a confused world but more confusion.

Remember These Promises!

President-elect Kennedy made the following promises in a campaign speech last September:

"The next President must be prepared in the first three months of his office to send to Congress messages that will deal with (1) wiping out poverty, which will deal with (2) the problems of full employment, (3) of a higher minimum wage, (4) of better social security for our older citizens, (5) more slum clearance and (6) aid to depressed areas, (7) more help for the marginal farmer and the sharecropper, (8) a concentrated drive on illiteracy, (9) improved distribution of surplus food—and (10) a better economic break for all Americans regardless of their economic status."

SEATO and Laos

From the Chicago Tribune

The council of SEATO—the Southeast Asia Treaty organization—has met in Bangkok without reaching any conclusion about what to do about Communist aggression in Laos.

The meeting was called in response to a request from the United States. Pote Sarasin, the secretary of SEATO, reported Communist aggression in Laos and, to prove it, the capture of a number of Viet Namese on Laotian soil.

But England, one of the signatories, doesn't want to do anything in defense of Laos and in self-justification says proof of aggression is lacking and the situation is obscure. France is preoccupied with problems nearer home and surely has no stomach for any more fighting in the colony that she wasn't able to hold despite all the efforts she made. A spokesman in Paris complained that the government in Laos was not organized according to treaty specifications, a rather obvious excuse for France's bowing out. Australia, New Zealand, and Pakistan are content to let bad enough alone.

The Philippine government alone thinks something should be done promptly, lest all of southeast Asia fall into Communist hands.

As for the United States, there is no evidence that our government—either Eisenhower's or Kennedy's—is eager for another Korea, particularly in the difficult circumstances that a campaign in Laos would present. The Chinese can walk across the border into Laos while our men and supplies would have to be flown in to a country without a seacoast.

The moral is plain. Organizations like SEATO are worthless or nearly so, because the signatories are bound to nothing. At best, the SEATO treaty is a device to induce the United States to guarantee the defense of countries that cannot defend themselves. If there is any fighting in Laos, you know who will do most of it and pay for all of it.

John Temple Graves, the most widely syndicated columnist in the South, ended a recent column: "The 1964 Republican Presidential nominee may carry every Southern state."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Diplomacy Through Sign Language

From the Richmond News Leader

To read that 795,056 Indians in Mexico do not speak Spanish is surprising news; but it is their privilege. To read, however, that our United States Information Agency officers assigned to posts in Mexico, or anywhere else, will not have to learn Spanish or any other foreign tongues, seems a flagrant abuse of privilege and duty.

Be that as it may, the USIA has just circulated a new internal directive saying overseas personnel will not be forced to learn a foreign language as an "absolute" requirement for promotion. Indeed no; henceforth the candidate for promotion will be judged on his general qualifications, as well as "the efforts he has made to acquire the language proficiency."

In other words, if he is diligent but still too stupid to learn French, the man may anyway aspire to be director of the Paris office of the United States Information Agency, whose foresworn objective is "to help develop among people overseas a sympathetic understanding of American life, culture and national purposes."

Of course, in such embarrassing works of fiction as *The Ugly American*, it has been pointed out in the not so distant past that proficiency in language was accorded a shockingly minor role in the scheme of American international relations as administered by a corps of international, but tongue-tied, "experts." It was widely charged that our emissaries abroad had the native maid do all the shopping for the bridge-playing wife. The native office clerk was assigned to handle the local yokels who were not well enough educated to speak English.

Of course, those who knew English well and who frequented the same club, received flattering attention from our men on duty over there.

A few years ago, the State Department undertook a major rehabilitation. Foreign Service officers were given five years in which to learn at least one foreign tongue; that failing, they were to be fired. In two years, the percentage of personnel speaking another language climbed from 45 to more than 60 per cent.

In June, 1959, the USIA, prodded by public opinion, stirred by Congressional grumblings and, perhaps embarrassed at cocktail soirees by the newly suave State personnel, appeared about to follow suit. The USIA specified language proficiency "an absolute condition of promotion in the agency's foreign service."

Now, however, comes the dismal report that the 1959 directive has been watered down. The USIA emissaries in Mexico City can now throw away their Berlitz texts and head for the golf links. If a man just cannot master the language of the people to whom he is to carry "the American message," no matter; promotion shall not be put out of his reach, nor shall he be recalled. He tried and he failed; *c'est la vie.*

As a matter of fact, reports have it that right now less than 50 per cent of the USIA officers possess a useful knowledge of at least one language. That low percentage just will not do. The USIA man seeking to counteract Communist subversion and distortion overseas must be able at least to speak the same language as his listeners. In this big rough-and-ready scheme of things, if a man is either too negligent or stupid to learn that language, then he must be sent to look for work elsewhere. Deadwood must be chopped off, gentlemen. *C'est la guerre, n'est-ce pas?*

Almost His Own Worst Enemy

By Walter Trohan

Many years ago a group of Senators, including the eloquent Henry Fountain Ashurst (D.-Ariz.) and the late Ellison D. [Cotton Ed] Smith (D.-S. C.), were discussing FDR on the portico of the Wardman Park Hotel. They were smarting over his rather cavalier treatment of the members of the most exclusive club in the world, the United States Senate. Ashurst observed that, after all, FDR was his own worst enemy.

Smith, who had been dozing, flailed himself out of sleep like a diver swimming to the surface and exclaimed, "Not while I'm alive, he ain't."

'Equality' — Russian Style

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

"In Russia," declared Roger Fleming, secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation, "there are no rich and poor farmers—they're all poor, and, in a sense, all equal. The Russian farmer and his neighbor are both equal in that they do not have an automobile. They do not have a television set. They cannot own a tractor. They can have only one cow per family and two sows. But they're all equal."

The AFBF, the nation's largest farm organization, with a membership of 1,600,792 farm families, believes that government agencies never will be able to speak effectively for America's farmers, though it has attempted to do so in recent years.

We admire the AFBF for its spunk, and we can appreciate that, with the example of what has happened in Soviet Russia staring them in the face, America's farmers want no part of such "equality."

Another Kind of 'Farm' Surplus

From the New York Daily News

We hope future President John F. Kennedy will pay careful attention to the suggestion of Indiana farm leader John C. Raber that the Department of Agriculture cut out its extension work and thereby save the taxpayers $250 million a year.

These services to farmers, says Raber, are now duplicated by industry and the land grant universities, and have become just a sort of vermiform appendix—nice but not necessary—to the Agriculture Department. Why not put their abandonment high on the Kennedy Administration's Urgent list?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED